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WHALEY BRIDGE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



Annual Reports

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
AND
PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1963.

WHALEY BRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT, 1963

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH and HOUSING COMMITTEE (Whole Council)

Chairman: Councillor J. Costigan

Councillor A.L. Attwood,	Councillor A. Hulme,
Councillor R.S. Bann,	Councillor H.H. Littlewood,
Councillor A.E.B. Butler, J.P., (Chairman of Council)	Councillor S. Nicholson,
Councillor R. Drinkwater,	Councillor R.F. Plumley,
Councillor Mrs. F. Firth,	Councillor A. West,
	Councillor F.B. Woodward.

(As at 31st December, 1963)

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health:

F.D.F. STEEDE, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall, Buxton. (Tel. 2060)

Surveyor and Public Health Inspector:

A. McLANE, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant to Surveyor and Public Health Inspector:

G. PEARSON

Meat Inspectors: (Part-time)

C.E. HALL, M.R.C.V.S.

and

N. SALISBURY, M.R.C.V.S.

Council Offices, Whaley Bridge.

Telephone: Whaley Bridge 163.

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WHALEY BRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1963.

Public Health Department,

Tel. No. Buxton 2060

Town Hall,

Buxton.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1963. The report is compiled on similar lines to that of last year to comply with Ministry of Health requirements.

The main industries in the area are those connected with the cotton trade, e.g. weaving, bleaching and calico printing and quite a large number of wage earners, with a high proportion of women, find their employment therein.

The figures supplied by the Registrar General form the basis of the vital statistics, which bear out the general impression that the standard of health of the district is good. The mid-year population estimate, as it has over a number of years, shows no significant variation. The birth rate when adjusted is slightly lower than the national average, but the death rate is 1.62 higher than that for England and Wales. This small, but significant increase in the death rate has shown little variation over the years, and I feel probably is accounted for by the fact that the terrain tends to throw a significant strain on an already damaged or "tired" heart. To some extent this can be offset by greater provision of ground floor specialised accommodation for the middle aged and elderly and the completion of the warden bungalow scheme is a matter for great satisfaction. 27 of the deaths are due to heart disease, and 16, (3 more than last year), are certified as due to coronary disease. Deaths due to malignant disease number 7, of these 5 were in males and 2 were due to lung cancer. This disease is now considered by those best qualified to judge to be almost entirely due to cigarette smoking, and for practical purposes lung cancer can be considered a self inflicted injury which usually has fatal results. Perhaps it is not widely enough realised that a cigarette smoker who gives up the habit reduces his chances of contracting lung cancer by half, the risk progressively diminishing with the years provided he continues to be an abstainer. Unless anyone considers the risk to be small it should be widely known that a cigarette smoker who smokes twenty or more a day has approximately a one in eight chance of contracting lung cancer. Bronchitis, another disease associated both with cigarette smoking and atmospheric pollution killed four, all males. Bronchitis is more important than lung cancer since it causes more deaths and in its chronic form gives rise to an enormous amount of incapacity which at its lowest level is a severe source of economic loss in terms of man hours wasted. I am glad that I have had the support of the Council in my efforts to discourage smoking, in particular their decision at the time of writing to exhibit official notices "smoking discouraged" in those parts of their premises to which the general public have access. Accidental deaths account for four, three of which were due to motor accidents. While some of these may have been due to road conditions and bad driving I feel legislation with regard to alcohol and driving needs revision. The danger is not the driver who is palpably drunk, but the person behind the wheel who has had his reactions impaired by what to many people would seem to be a surprisingly small intake of alcohol. The single fatal home accident which occurred was to an old man who died by asphyxiation when his house caught fire.

The water supply in the district is now the concern of the Stockport and District Water Board to which the Council has one elected representative. The Council, I am glad to say, have passed a resolution in favour of fluoridation in the interests of dental health, but this unfortunately in order to be effective must be endorsed by the local health authority of all the areas in which the Board operates as I understand it. Any further delay in the introduction of this method, a well proven public health measure, to improve the dental health of our children must be counted a victory for ignorance or prejudice, or both.

As regards sewerage no change has occurred and local difficulties still persist. During the year an enquiry took place with regard to the whole question of main sewage and sewage disposal and it is hoped that before long a satisfactory scheme will be adopted and brought into operation.

Housing conditions are generally fairly satisfactory and the Council's waiting list for general needs is a relatively short one which is dealt with on a points scheme with regard to the selection of tenants. The number of applicants for old persons accommodation is, however, very much longer and in spite of the inauguration of the bungalow scheme incorporating a warden, referred to already, much more in my view remains to be done in this respect. The Council are very much alive to the needs of the elderly, particularly as regards adequate housing accommodation, but has not been able to make much progress during the year with regard to this. In my view Council building needs in the immediate future can best be ~~made~~^{met} by concentrating on the provision of housing accommodation and specifically for the aged together with a limited number of houses to deal with slum clearance. Slum clearance proposals submitted to the Minister for the next five years include 42 properties. Little headway, however, has been made during the year and to a large extent this has been due to unfortunate second thoughts on procedure.

The Meals on Wheels Service inaugurated last year has proved a real success and our grateful thanks are due to the W.V.S. and the management and staff of the Goyt Mills in whose canteen the meals are cooked.

The staffing situation of the Public Health Department is below that which is desired. The Surveyor Health Inspector and his Assistant in spite of all the hard work which they have freely given cannot cover the multitudinous duties which fall to their lot. The Shops, Offices and Railway Premises Act, 1963 is the latest piece of legislation, which although welcome will add significantly to their work.

In conclusion, in this my last report, I should like to express my sincere thanks to the members of the Council who have shown me so much kindness and consideration, and to all the Officers and Staff of the Council, particularly Mr. McLane and Mr. Pearson who have always given me unfailing and unstinted support.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

F.D.F. STEEDE

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of Whaley Bridge Urban District (in acres) .	3,487
Estimated Population (mid 1963)	5,290
Number of Inhabited Houses, end of 1963	1,947
Rateable Value	£ 132,043
Value of Penny Rate	£ 514

Vital Statistics

<u>Vital Statistics</u>					M.	F.	
<u>Live Births</u>	-	Legitimate	. . . . .		44	35	79
		Illegitimate	. . . . .		1	2	3
Total					45	37	82
Live Birth rate per 1,000 population							15.5
<u>Illegitimate Live Births</u> per cent of total live births							3.7
<u>Stillbirths</u>	-	Legitimate	. . . . .		3	2	5
		Illegitimate	. . . . .		-	-	-
Total					3	2	5
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live & stillbirths							57.5
<u>Total Live & Still-births</u>					48	39	87
Deaths					43	31	74
Death rate per 1,000 population							14.0
<u>Infant Deaths</u>	(Under one year of age)	Legitimate	. . .		2	-	2
		Illegitimate	. . .		-	-	-
Total					2	-	2
<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u> per 1,000 live births							24.4
Leg.	"	"	"	legitimate live births			25.3
Illeg.	"	"	"	illegitimate " "			-
Neonatal Deaths (Under four weeks) - Legitimate . . .					M.	F.	
					2	-	2
Illegitimate . . .					-	-	-
<u>Neonatal Mortality Rate</u> per 1,000 live births							24.4
Early Neonatal Deaths (Under one week) - Legitimate					M.	F.	
					2	-	2
Illegitimate					-	-	-
<u>Early Neonatal Mortality Rate</u> per 1,000 live births							24.4
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live & stillbirths)							80.46
Maternal deaths (including abortion)							Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live & stillbirths							Nil

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Infant Deaths	2	4	3	Nil	2
Infant Mortality Rate	30.3	60.6	41.7	Nil	24.4

Deaths from Malignant Neoplasm (all ages)	7
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Nil
Deaths from Respiratory Diseases	5

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN WHALEY BRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT

DURING YEAR 1963

	Males	Females	Total
All Causes	43	31	74
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach ...	-	-	-
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	2	-	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast ...	-	-	-
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus ...	-	-	-
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	2	2	4
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	-	1	1
16. Diabetes	1	-	1
17. Vascular lesions of Nervous System ...	5	8	13
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	8	8	16
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	1	-	1
20. Other Heart Disease	4	6	10
21. Other Circulatory Disease	2	2	4
22. Influenza	1	-	1
23. Pneumonia	1	2	3
24. Bronchitis	4	-	4
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System .	-	1	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	1	-	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	4	-	4
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	-	3
34. All other Accidents	1	-	1
35. Suicide	2	1	3
36. Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-

Comparison with England and Wales

	Per 1000 Population		Per 1000 Live births	Per 1000 Total births
	Live births (Adjusted)	Death Rate (Adjusted)	Infantile Mortality	Stillbirths
Whaley Bridge	17.98	13.86	24.4	57.5
England and Wales	18.2	12.2	20.9	17.3

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

- (a) Laboratory Facilities: Pathological and Bacteriological investigations are carried out at the County Public Health Laboratory, 121a, Osmaston Road, Derby (Tel. Derby 45597). Chemical analysis is carried out at the County Analyst's Department, Matlock (Tel. Matlock 3411).
- (b) Ambulance Facilities: This is a County Council service with an ambulance stationed at :
- Park Road, Buxton. (Tel. Buxton 2021)
- Park Road, New Mills. (Tel. New Mills 3333 : 8 a.m. - 7 p.m.
Buxton 2021 : 7 p.m. - 8 a.m.)
- Talbot House, Talbot Road, Glossop. (Tel. Glossop 3101 : 7 a.m. - 7 p.m.
Buxton 2021 : 7 p.m. - 7 a.m.)
- (c) Nursing in the Home: This service is administered by the County Council.
- (d) Clinics and Treatment Centres:
- | <u>Name and Situation</u> | <u>Clinic held</u> | <u>By whom provided</u> |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Child Welfare Clinic,
Church Hall, Buxton
Road, Whaley Bridge. | Wednesday
1.30 to 4.15 | Derbyshire County
Council. |
| Eye Clinic,
High Lea Hall,
New Mills. | 4th Tuesday
each month. | - do - |
| Chest Clinic,
Great Egerton Street,
Stockport. | Monday
2.00 - 4.00 | Regional Hospital
Board. |
| Veneral Disease Clinic,
Great Egerton Street,
Stockport. | Monday -
Saturday. | - do - |

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47 AS AMENDED BY THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

No action was taken under these powers.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Inspections throughout the area under the various Acts appertaining to Public Health were regularly carried out and any appropriate action taken when necessary.

Water Supply

Although the Council is no longer responsible for the production and distribution of water, Bacteriological samples continue to be taken at regular intervals.

Clean Air Act

No measurements of atmospheric pollution are made, but there is no doubt that the main source is now almost entirely the domestic chimney.

FOOD

Food Poisoning Outbreaks

One case of food poisoning was reported due to a salmonella infection, probably as a result of the consumption of sausage from a mobile stall outside the district. Efforts to trace the source of infection were unsuccessful as the stall was operating in conjunction with a travelling fair. As the family of the case, a boy of twenty years, ran a small family food business it was necessary to take steps to obtain outside assistance in the shop. This necessitated the Council in having to pay compensation amounting to £24 under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1961.

Food Hygiene in the district can be considered to be reasonably good in spite of the difficulties of providing supervision due to lack of staff and the pressure of other urgent duties.

Meat inspection is undertaken by arrangement with a firm of local Veterinary Surgeons and is believed to be virtually 100%. The single slaughter-house operating in the district maintains a very satisfactory standard of hygiene.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND
OTHER DISEASE - GENERAL

Infectious disease during the year was minimal. Vaccination levels as regards vaccination against poliomyelitis with the oral vaccine, and against whooping cough, tetanus and diphtheria with the triple antigen, are running at reasonably satisfactory levels. However, parents are inclined to forget that it is advisable to boost the immunity level with regard both to tetanus and diphtheria not only at the age of five, but again at ten, if not also at fifteen.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS

Number of cases notified during the year -
Pulmonary -
Non-pulmonary -

There was no death from tuberculosis.

In case of death or removal the house is disinfected.

No action taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

The methods of control are :

- (a) Sanatorium treatment administered by the Regional Hospital Board.
- (b) The Chest Clinic at Great Egerton Street, Stockport.

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1963

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1963

Disease	Total Cases Notified (all ages)	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths	Analysis of Total Cases in age groups												
				Under 1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 and over	Age Unknown
Acute Poliomyelitis . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.S. Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Observation Cases :-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	102	4	38	545	16	-
Number inspected	102	4	38	545	16	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysterci :</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	1	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	.98%	-	-	.18%	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

H O U S I N G

At the end of the year the Council had 328 houses and bungalows of which 211 houses and 29 bungalows had been erected during the post war years, whilst during the same period 75 private houses and bungalows were built.

There is a very great demand for aged persons bungalows and it is hoped that the Council will press on with the erection of further bungalows. During the year 15 aged persons one bedroom bungalows were erected on the Council's site at Park Road, Whaley Bridge. These bungalows were built under the Derbyshire County Council's Warden scheme. A suitable person to act as warden was appointed and occupied one of the bungalows and a warning bell intercommunication system from each of the aged persons bungalows was linked with the warden's bungalow. The scheme has proved to be very successful and the Council are arranging to proceed with another similar scheme at Furness Vale.

During the year under review the Council approved schemes for Standard Improvement Grants in respect of 16 houses and authorised the giving of grants amounting to £1,948. Three only of the grants were given to owners of rented houses.

No case of statutory overcrowding was reported during the year.

S E W E R A G E

The sewerage is conveyed through the Council's sewers to the sewerage disposal works at Furness Vale, the treatment being carried out by the Whaley Bridge Joint Sewerage Board, which is a Joint Board comprised of members from the Whaley Bridge Urban District Council and the Chapel-en-le-Frith Rural District Council with its own Clerk and Engineers. As the works are now overloaded a scheme has been prepared for improvements and extensions to both the sewers and disposal works, and it is hoped that the carrying out of all necessary works to improve the conditions at this works and enlarge the overloaded sections of main sewers will not be unduly delayed.

A small extension of 96 yards of 6 inch sewer was laid at Buxton Road, Whaley Bridge to serve existing premises whilst 286 yards of new 6 inch sewer was laid along Linglongs Road and Linglongs Avenue, Whaley Bridge to cater for new housing development in that area.

Nearly all properties within the district are sewered excepting those in the outlying areas of Fernilee and Cadster.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The collection of household refuse was carried out by direct labour using a Karrier Gamecock Refuse Collection Vehicle. This vehicle is in need of replacement and a new Pakamatic compression type refuse collection vehicle was ordered to commence duties in the early part of 1964.

Refuse is disposed of on the Council's tip at Fernilee where conditions are not considered to be satisfactory. The contours of the site make the control of tipping most difficult and the Council are urged to discontinue the use of this tip at the earliest opportunity.

R A G F L O C K A C T

There are no premises within the urban area where rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.

WHALEY BRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT ON THE SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE

DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st December, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Whaley Bridge Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you my Annual Report on the sanitary conditions and a brief summary of work done during the year ended 31st December, 1963.

Housing

No. of new houses erected during the year by:-

(a) Local Authority	-	15
(b) Private Enterprise	-	2
		—
		17
		—
Number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	-	116
Number of dwellinghouses where action was taken to prevent re-letting	-	5
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of action by local authority (formal or informal)	-	19
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	-	Nil
Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	-	4
Number of dwellings in respect of which undertakings were accepted	-	Nil
Number of premises in respect of which Closing Orders were made	-	Nil

Closet Accommodation in the Area

Houses with pail closet accommodation	-	21
Houses with privy accommodation	-	7
Houses with W.C. accommodation	-	1919
Pail Closets abolished during 1963	-	4

Sanitary Inspections

Number of inspections made under Public Health, Housing Acts, etc.	-	1286
Defects or Nuisances:-		
Number discovered	-	283
Number abated with or without Notice	-	278
Number of Notices served:-		
Informal Notices	-	15
Statutory Notices	-	Nil
Legal Proceedings	-	Nil

Details of Inspections:-Inspections.Nuisances
abated.

Defective Closet Accommodation	82	21
Defective Ashbins or Ashpits	29	13
Drainage Defects	241	108
Housing Repairs	284	61
Offensive Accumulations	8	2
Urinals	32	-
Flooding of Cellars	7	1
Foul Condition of Houses	5	-
Animals improperly kept	5	1
Slaughterhouses	54	-
Bakehouses	23	-
Factories and Workshops	62	1
Shops and Food Premises	143	3
Rodent Control	113	49
Moveable Dwellings	17	1
Other Inspections	181	17

DRAINAGE

Number of houses in district connected to sewers	-	1773
Number of houses in district not connected to sewers	-	174
Number of houses connected to main sewerage system during year	-	17

FACTORIES

There are 37 Factories and Workshops on the area, the number of inspections and action taken being given in the following table:-

Premises	Inspections	Notices Served.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories (With Mechanical Power)	21	-	-
Factories (Without Mechanical Power)	41	-	-
Other Premises	-	-	-

Defects found in Factories were as follows:-

Particulars	Number of Defects.		
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-
(d) Other offences against the Act	-	-	-

OUTWORK

Number of outworkers on Register - 5.
 (All outworkers are engaged on sewing)
 Number of cases of work undertaken on unwholesome premises - Nil.

FOOD INSPECTION

During the year the following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered and condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

Foodstuffs	Tins/Bottles/Packs	Wt. (to nearest lb.)
Corned Beef	3	18 lbs.
Cooked Ham	42	604 lbs.
Other prepared meat products	6	26 lbs.
Fruit and Vegetables	9	13 lbs. 6 ozs.
Milk Products	6	6 lbs.
Fish	7	3 lbs. 6 ozs.
Raw Beef	-	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

I am, Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. McLane,

Public Health Inspector

